

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th January 1895.

### CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		<b>(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—</b>	
The object of Sir Charles Elliott's visit to Nepal ...	71	Wanted a road in the Mymensingh district ...	78
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		Wanted a road in the Mymensingh district ...	79
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		<b>(h)—General—</b>	
The Jamalpur police in the district of Mymensingh ...	ib	The supply of the Bengal Administration Report to the press ...	ib
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		<b>III.—LEGISLATIVE.</b>	
Rigour of the administration of criminal justice ...	ib	The successor of Maulvi Fuzl Iman Khan Bahadur in the Bengal Council ...	ib
Heavy fines by Mr. Radice ...	72	Suggestions in connection with the proposed amendment of the Civil Procedure Code ...	ib
Revenue payments in the Collectorates ...	ib	Mr. R. C. Dutt's appointment to the Bengal Council ...	80
A case on the file of an Honorary Magistrate of Arrah ...	ib	The position of the Imperial Legislative Council ...	ib
Mr. Beatson Bell's assault upon the Deputy Magistrate at Comilla ...	ib	Muhammadans in the Viceregal Council ...	ib
Promotion of Mr. Beatson Bell and Babu Satis Chandra Basu ...	73	The proposed amendment of sections 366 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ...	ib
A sentence of transportation for life ...	ib	The appointment of Mr. R. C. Dutt to the Bengal Council ...	81
Mr. Beatson Bell's increased powers ...	ib	The Copyright Law ...	ib
Europeans in the Subordinate Judicial Service ...	74	Mr. Carnduff in the Legislative Department ...	ib
The brinjal case in the Alipore Sessions ...	ib	The Sanitary Drainage Bill ...	ib
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		The position of the Imperial Legislative Council ...	ib
Nil.		The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill ...	82
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
The Zilla School course in Dr. Martin's circle ...	ib	The Gaekwar of Boroda interviewing the Secretary of State ...	ib
The Principalship of the Sanskrit College ...	ib	<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
Behari graduates excluded from Professorships and University Examinerships ...	75	Nil.	
The Principalship of the Sanskrit College ...	ib	<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
The Sanskrit College Library under Nyayaratna ...	ib	Beef as an article of food among ancient Hindus ...	83
The Principal elect of the Sanskrit College ...	ib	The Norton affair in the Congress ...	ib
The Principalship of the Sanskrit College ...	ib	Dr. Hart's movements ...	84
Appointment of text-books for high class English schools ...	76	The cause of the discontent of the Indian people ...	ib
Appointment of text-books for Entrance schools ...	ib	The Amrita Bazar Patrika and the Bengal Administration Report ...	85
Mahamahopadhyaya Nyayaratna's coming retirement from service ...	78	<b>URIA PAPERS.</b>	
The Senior Sanskrit Professorship in the Presidency College ...	ib	Nil.	
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>		<b>ASSAM PAPERS.</b>	
Village sanitation ...	ib	Nil.	
The lady doctor under the Chittagong District Board ...	ib		
<b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>			
Nil.			



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
1	"Ghosak" ... ..	Khulna ... ..	...	
Fortnightly.				
2	"Bankura Darpan" ... ..	Bankura ... ..	450	15th January 1895.
3	"Kasipur Nivási" ... ..	Kasipur, Barisál ... ..	300	
4	"Ulubaria Darpan" ... ..	Ulubaria ... ..	720	
Tri-monthly.				
5	"Abodh-Bodhini" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	.....	14th ditto.
Weekly.				
6	"Banganivási" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	8,000	
7	"Bangavási" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	20,000	19th ditto.
8	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ... ..	310	15th ditto.
9	"Chárumihir" ... ..	Mymensingh ... ..	.....	15th ditto.
10	"Chinsura Vártavaha" ... ..	Chinsura ... ..	500	
11	"Dacca Prakash" ... ..	Dacca ... ..	2,400	20th ditto.
12	"Darsak" ... ..	Chinsura ... ..	.....	20th ditto.
13	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ... ..	950	
14	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Boalia, Rajshahi ... ..	248	16th ditto.
15	"Hitavádi" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	3,000	18th ditto.
16	"Jnándáyiká" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	
17	"Mihir" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	
18	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ... ..	Murshidabad ... ..	.....	16th ditto.
19	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Berhampore ... ..	.....	
20	"Pratikár" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	608	
21	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ... ..	Kakinia, Rangpur ... ..	170	
22	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	800-1,000	16th ditto.
23	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	4,000	18th ditto.
24	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	4,000	19th ditto.
25	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ... ..	.....	18th ditto.
26	"Saraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca ... ..	(300-400)	19th ditto.
27	"Som Prakash" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	800	14th ditto.
28	"Sudhakar" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2,000	18th ditto.
29	"Vikrampur" ... ..	Lauhajanga, Dacca ... ..	600	17th ditto.
Daily.				
30	"Banga Vidya Prakashiká" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	500	17th, 19th and 21st to 23rd January 1895.
31	"Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	1,200	20th to 22nd and 24th January 1895.
32	"Samvád Prabhákar" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	1,435	18th, 21st 22nd and 24th January 1895.
33	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	300	
34	"Sulabh Dainik" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	3,000	18th and 21st to 24th January 1895.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
Weekly.				
35	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca ... ..	500-600	21st January 1895.
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
36	"Bihar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore ... ..	500	For the month of January 1895.
37	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samáchár Patriká." ... ..	Darjeeling ... ..	500	
Weekly.				
38	"Aryávarta" ... ..	Dinapore ... ..	750	19th January 1895.
39	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	2,500	17th ditto.
40	"Hindi Bangavási" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	10,000	14th and 21st January 1895.
41	"Uchit Vaktá" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	12th January 1895.
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
42	"Hublul Mateen" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	.....	



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	" Akhbar-i-Al Punch " ...	Bankipore ...	750	27th December 1894.
44	" Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide " ...	Calcutta ...	300	17th January 1895.
45	" Gaya Punch " ...	Gaya ...	.....	31st December 1894.
46	" General and Gauhariastfi " ...	Calcutta ...	410	16th January 1895.
47	" Mehre Monawar " ...	Muzaffarpur ...	150	
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
48	" Asha " ...	Cuttack ...	80	
49	" Pradip " ...	Ditto ...	.....	
50	" Samyabadi " ...	Ditto ...	.....	
51	" Shikshabandhu " ...	Ditto ...	.....	
52	" Taraka and Subhavartá " ...	Ditto ...	.....	
53	" Utkalprabhá " ...	Mayurbhunj ...	97	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	" Dipaka " ...	Cuttack ...	.....	
55	" Samvad Váhika " ...	Balasore ...	203	
56	" Uriya and Navasamvád " ...	Ditto ...	420	
57	" Utkal Dípiká " ...	Cuttack ...	450	
<b>PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.</b>				
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
58	" Paridarshak " ...	Sylhet ...	480	For the second fortnight of Paus,
59	" Srihattavási " ...	Sylhet ...	.....	1301 B.S.







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Hindi Bangavasi* of the 14th January says that the object of Sir Charles Elliott's visit to Nepal was to learn the intention of Colonel Yanoff, the Russian General, in coming to Tibet.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 14th, 1895.

The object of Sir Charles Elliott's visit to Nepal.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

2. A correspondent of the *Charu Mihir* of the 15th January writes as follows:—On the morning of the 1st January last, the dead body of a cooly, in the course of being devoured by jackals, was seen at Jamalpur in the Mymensingh district, near the Champatola ghat, where the new road branches off. There were marks of blood about the place, and pieces of flesh remaining undevoured, were dyed with blood. This shows that the jackals began their meal even before the unfortunate man was dead. For some days before this occurrence the man was seen near the new road in the last stage of disease and emaciation. He could not stand on his legs, and used to move about on all fours. Babu Uma Charan Chakravarti, a local mukhtar, asked the town chaukidar of the quarter to send the man to hospital, but the chaukidar did not heed this request. There are a number of police officers, from the Inspector downwards, at Jamalpur, which is the head-quarters of a subdivision, and yet a man was allowed to die in a public street, unnoticed and uncared for. Is nobody responsible for this death?

CHARU MIHIR,  
Jan. 15th, 1895.

The Sub-Inspector of the Dewanganj thana went to Mymensingh for the purpose of giving evidence in a case, and the 5th of January was the probable date of his return to the Jamalpur thana. His syce was accordingly coming to Jamalpur from Dewanganj, riding on his master's horse. The horse was being driven at a furious speed, and near the Jamalpur thana an old woman fell near its legs. The syce, however, did not stop the horse but rode direct to the thana. Some days after, one Jalu Sheikh brought the accident to the notice of Iswara Babu, Vice-Chairman of the local Municipality. Iswara Babu asked a chaukidar to give information at the thana. This man, instead of himself going to the thana, sent another chaukidar on the errand. Upon information reaching the thana, none of the thana people thought it necessary to enquire into the matter themselves, and the enquiry was accordingly entrusted to the chaukidar who had brought the information. Some days after, the Sub-Inspector of the thana came to Iswara Babu and said that he had learned from the chaukidar that there was nothing in the matter, and that he would enquire if only he (Iswara Babu) consented to act as complainant. After some discussion with Iswara Babu, the Sub-Inspector consented to hold an enquiry on the spot. But it was too late then. The old woman lost her power of speech, and so her dying declaration could not be taken. She was sent to hospital, where she died. Now, why are the police officers in the Jamalpur thana so indifferent in the matter of discharging their duties? As regards the last case, the public would not be wrong if they were to infer that the delay on the part of the police in taking the woman's dying declaration was due to their anxiety to save the syce. The chaukidars are always eager to arrest people guilty of committing nuisances in obscure corners of the town, but they can do nothing to prevent thefts with house-breaking, which are taking place every night there.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

3. The *Charu Mihir* of the 15th January has the following:—

Rigour of the administration of criminal justice.

The defects in the system of administering justice are apt to rouse people's suspicions even in cases in which there is really no failure of justice. Nobody can object to the punishment of offenders; but if a man is treated harshly even before his offence has been proved, or if undue anxiety is shown to have the offence with which he is charged brought home to him, suspicion is naturally aroused in the public mind. Considering the way in

CHARU MIHIR,  
Jan. 15th, 1895.



which justice is now administered in some cases and the harshness which is shown to complainants and defendants in others, it is no wonder that the public mind should now be exercised over the question of the administration of justice. The faults in its administration may be due to thoughtlessness or wilfulness on the part of individual officers of Government, but the motives of Government come nevertheless to be suspected in consequence. And as Government is not interfering in cases of miscarriage of justice, the fears of the public on the subject are increasing. A distrust in the administration of justice can do no good, and Government has greatly erred by increasing its rigour. Lord Elgin has clearly said in the Lahore Durbar that British rule in this country is founded on a sound system of administering justice, and great harm will be done to both Government and the people if the causes which are undermining the foundations of that rule are not removed.

CHARU MITRA,  
Jan. 15th, 1895.

4. The same paper says that notwithstanding the orders of Government prohibiting the infliction of hard sentences in cases connected with the renewal of gun licenses, Mr. Radice is inflicting heavy fines in such cases. The poor people figuring in these cases are being fined by him Rs. 20, or in sums exceeding that amount.

MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI,  
Jan. 16th, 1895.

5. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* of the 16th January says:—  
The poverty of the Bengal raiyats prevents them from paying their rent to the zamindars in time, and the latter are in consequence compelled to postpone the payment of their revenue to Government till the last moment, and this is the reason why the Collectorates are overcrowded on the last few days preceding the date fixed for the payment of revenue. Formerly, the zamindars were allowed to include all their mahals in one chalan, and this shortened business considerably. But now-a-days they must submit a separate chalan for every mahal, and this has increased the work of the Collectorates more than four times; and as there has been no corresponding increase in the number of clerks, the public are subjected to very great inconvenience on the payment days. On the occasion of the payment of the last *pous* kist, the writer was present in the Murshidabad Collectorate and saw the different departments of the Collectorate extremely over-crowded. There were people who came to pay the road and the postal cesses, and succeeded in doing so after a day and a half. After submitting their chalans to the Accounts Department, people have to come to the poddars and to wait there till their turn for making payment comes. The chalans are numbered in the Accounts Department, and if the poddars take the money in the order of the numbers in the chalans, much of the inconvenience to which the public are now subjected will disappear. It is the duty of Government to see to the convenience of the public in this respect, and either to increase the number of Collectorate clerks, or to revert to the old system under which the zamindars were permitted to include several mahals in one chalan.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Jan. 17th, 1895.

6. The *Bharat Mitra* of the 17th January says that a certain mukhtar having applied to Maulvi Zuhuruddin, Honorary Magistrate at Arrah, Shahabad, for the postponement of the case of his client, the Maulvi flew into a rage and said: "Why dost thou chatter like a *bulbul*? I won't postpone the case and since thou hast taken it, I will send thee to *hajut*. The High Court has no power to interfere with my proceedings, nor am I under its control."

So the mukhtar applied to the High Court for the transfer of the case of his client to some other court. But Mr. Justice Norris, by whom the motion was heard, remarked that the mukhtars in the mufassal courts were generally overbearing in their conduct, and dismissed the motion.

Such a decision should not have proceeded from an upright Judge like Mr. Justice Norris.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 18th, 1895.

7. The *Hitavadi* of the 18th January has the following:—  
It is said that Mr. Beatson Bell has subsequently expressed regret for his conduct. If so, he has certainly done so only to escape a prosecution and the other evil consequences of his act. His apology in the case of Keshav Lal Mitra induced the *Sanjivani* to characterise him as a god, and it is probable



that only considerations of decency have prevented that paper from characterising Mr. Bell this time as 'the one only God.' Indeed, the writer cannot say how any person can defend a wicked man like Mr. Bell. It is certain that men like Mr. Bell consider the people of this country thick-skinned as the rhinoceros and more servile than the dog. In fact, they will not admit that any value attaches to the life and honour of the native, and they expect the latter to render them the same servile respect and service which they receive from their dogs. And when they do not receive such service and respect, they do not hesitate to visit them with the same punishment which they inflict upon their dogs.

It has been reported on Mr. Bell's behalf that the push he gave to the Deputy Magistrate was the result of an attempt on his part to clear away the crowd, and was purely accidental. The writer does not question the good faith of this statement; but what he wants is that a proper investigation should be made into the matter, and that in the course of such investigation the evidence of all such persons should be publicly taken as were eye-witnesses of the accident or assault.

"Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal! Will you take no notice of this incident too? And will you treat the present act of high-handedness, too, with indulgence? You are not here for more than six or seven months, and should we not expect justice at your hands even during this closing period of your rule?"

"And, Lord Elgin! Will you, too, remain indifferent? You are the real Lord of this Empire, the ruler over two hundred and forty millions of subjects, the representative of Her Gracious Majesty, the Empress Victoria, and last but not least the descendant of that Robert Bruce whose fame rings throughout the world and whose name is revered in every land. If, under the rule of a man like you, fickle, rash and high-handed officials are entrusted with the administration of the country, and the people have to suffer harassment at their hands, to whom shall the weak look up for protection? It is hoped that you will remedy these evils, and thereby not only establish your own reputation, but justify your high lineage and uphold the glory of your sovereign and of the nation you come from. The people of the country have little interest in the Comilla incident or in any other incident like it, but they will be exceedingly pained if the wrong actions of the officials bring discredit upon Her Majesty's Government."

8. The same paper says that the notorious Mr. Beatson Bell and the Deputy Satis Chandra Basu, have again been promoted. Mr. Bell has, this time, been vested with two very important powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure respectively. It is needless to say that no Civil Court having power to reverse an order passed by a Magistrate under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the exercise of the powers vested by that section in Mr. Bell will make it difficult for people living under his jurisdiction to keep their honour and properties intact. Besides these powers, Mr. Bell has also been vested with the power of hearing appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes. The Lieutenant-Governor has not acted wisely in conferring such a power upon a *zulmbaj* Magistrate like Mr. Bell. Does His Honour think that he can do anything he pleases, and that he is not liable to render an account of his doings to anybody? The people of Bengal should submit a petition protesting against the orders above referred to, although it is certain that Bengal will know no peace until the next few months shall have passed away.

9. The *Bangavasi* of the 19th January says that the sentence of transportation for life passed upon an old offender at the Alipore Sessions, for the theft of a brinjal, being calculated to excite alarm in the public mind, Mr. Knox-Wight, the Sessions Judge, has written in the *Englishman* explaining his reasons for inflicting such a severe punishment. But will even his explanation allay the alarm?

10. Referring to the powers under sections 110, 113 and 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, recently vested in Mr. Beatson Bell, the *Sanjivani* of the 19th January says that the Lieutenant-Governor seems to be fond

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 18th, 1895

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 19th, 1895.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 19th, 1895.

Promotion of Mr. Beatson Bell  
and Babu Satis Chandra Basu.

A sentence of transportation for  
life.

Mr. Beatson Bell's increased  
powers.



of wounding Bengali feeling by promoting in rank and power those who harass and insult them in various ways. The writer is every day getting more and more pained and grieved at seeing the strange ways of the Lieutenant-Governor.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 21st, 1895.

11. According to the *Hindi Bangavasi* of the 21st January an English newspaper expresses regret at the fact that there is not a single European in the Subordinate Judicial Service of Bengal. But the writer in that paper should know that that is because entrance into that branch of the public service is not through the door of official favour, but requires the passing of the B. L. examination of the Calcutta University. The case would have been the reverse of what it is if official favouritism had played the principal part in the recruitment of men for this service.

SULABH DAINIK,  
Jan. 22nd, 1895.

12. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 22nd January has the following on the sentence of transportation for life passed in a case of theft of a brinjal:—

The brinjal case in the Alipore Sessions.

We have been hearing from very old times that a man is never hanged for stealing a radish. But we now see that it is not to be so in these new days. Recently Mr. Knox-Wight, Sessions Judge of the 24-Parganas, sentenced a man to transportation for life for stealing a brinjal. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks what sentence Mr. Knox-Wight would have passed upon this man if he had committed dacoity or culpable homicide. For our part, we think the sentence a very right one, only the Judge should have transported the man who arrested the thief along with the thief, and Government should have secured for Mr. Knox-Wight a passage to England. Cannot a retrial be had in this case in the High Court?

(d)—Education.

BANKURA DARPAN,  
Jan. 15th, 1895.

13. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 15th January objects to the subjects and text-books appointed by Dr. Martin for the zilla schools in his circle. The subjects are too many and the books in some cases too difficult for the boys for whom they have been appointed. The subjects fixed for the eighth class, for instance, are English, Bengali, arithmetic, map-pointing, and oral explanation of geographical terms, besides a separate spelling-book. The boys of this class are also expected to know the parts of speech of words. The subjects for the seventh class are (English Royal Reader, No. II, 70 pages) the English parts of speech and parsing (principally oral), mental arithmetic (the four simple and compound rules and the rule of three), Bengali and Geography in English (9½ pages). The boys of the fifth class must read Lethbridge's 'Easy Selections.' With the exception of a few pieces in this book, such as 'talk about birds,' which have, however, been excluded, the book is too difficult for the boys for whom it has been appointed. The boys must, therefore, cram up this book without entering into its spirit. A thorough reform of the Education Department has become a necessity, and it is hoped that the whole press will unite to bring this about.

The Zilla School course in Dr. Martin's circle.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 16th, 1895.

14. The *Sahachar* of the 16th January regrets to notice that Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna contemplates retiring from the 23rd February next. The Pandit has for a long time acted as Principal of the Sanskrit College and earned a reputation by the way in which he has discharged his duties in that capacity. May God prolong his life. The writer is glad to learn that Babu Nilamani Mukerji, Nyayalankar, M.A., Professor of the Presidency College, will be appointed Principal of the Sanskrit College in place of Pandit Mahesa Chandra. Nilamani Babu possesses a deep knowledge of English and Sanskrit, and will be able, it is hoped, to maintain the dignity of his new office, as well as to increase the prestige of the Sanskrit College. The writer is also glad to learn that Pandit Haraprasad Sastri, Librarian of the Bengal Library, will be appointed professor of the Presidency College in place of Nilamani Babu. The Sastri is able, intelligent and learned, and will, as Professor of the Presidency College, give satisfaction to the public. Government must also have settled by this time to make Pandit Haraprasad Principal of the Sanskrit College in succession to Nilamani Babu.



15. The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 17th January says that in Behari graduates excluded from selecting examiners for the ensuing University Professorships and University Examinations, the Syndicate has paid no regard to qualifications, and only candidates recommended by men of position have been selected. This is also the way in which professors for colleges are appointed now-a-days. This system of recruitment for the Examinership and Professorship has stood in the way of Behari graduates being selected for either work.

DARUSSALTANAT  
AND URDU GUIDE,  
Jan. 17th, 1895.

16. The *Samvad Prabhakar* of the 18th January says that everybody will be sorry at Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna's retirement from the Principalship of the Sanskrit College, for he has long filled the office with great credit. As for his successor, the Director of Public Instruction could hardly have selected a worthier man, for Babu Nilamani Mukherji, M.A., is not only a graduate, but a profound Sanskrit scholar, and has achieved a reputation as professor in the Presidency College. Nilamani Babu was a student of the Sanskrit College, and has always given marked proof of his ability.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Jan. 18th, 1895.

17. Referring to Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna's expected retirement from service the *Hitavadi* of the 18th January says that the injury which the Pandit has done to the library of the Sanskrit College will be a lasting monument of his tenure of office as its Principal. During the late Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari's time, the proposal was first made to remove the library from the first to the ground floor, but Sarvadhikari vehemently opposed the proposal, and resigned his post when, in spite of his protest, Government decided upon its removal. Alas! those precious books, cherished by Sarvadhikari, even as he cherished his own life, are now lying scattered here and there in a neglected condition, like so many flowers of the Garden of Eden. A few bound English volumes still send out faint gleams from their gilt covers through the transparent glass behind which they are shelved, but there are not words to describe the sorrow with which one must see the gradual destruction by worms of those invaluable treasures wrapped up in dirty linen.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 18th, 1895.

The Sanskrit College Library under Nyayaratna.

The Sanskrit College has its Principal, Professors and and Librarian, but not a soul cares for the library, and has not cared for it since the late Sarvadhikari's resignation. The books are never catalogued, and no one can say what additions the present Principal has made to the library with the grant of Rs. 500 which he has annually received from Government for the purpose. The Government even consented to bear a part of the expenditure that might be incurred in cataloguing the books. A man was appointed to prepare a catalogue; cataloguing was commenced; but no mortal man has yet seen the end of the work. Will not this unfinished catalogue be a monument of Nyayaratna's Principalship? And will not the books now scattered about like so many pieces of half charred wood for the cremation ground bear testimony to Nyayaratna's glory as the late Principal of the Sanskrit College?

18. The same paper has learnt that it has been decided to appoint Babu Nilamani Mukharji as Principal of the Sanskrit College on the retirement of the present incumbent. It is a matter for congratulation that the post will not be given to a European, but the writer does not consider it right to say anything about the selection that has been made before seeing how Babu Nilamani performs his duties.

HITAVADI.

19. The *Bangavasi* of the 19th January says that it has been decided that Pandit Nilamani Nyayalankar, Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, will succeed Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna as Principal of the Sanskrit College. Pandit Nilamani will, however, get no increased salary, and the promotion will be to him a mere change of office.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 19th, 1895.

The Principalship of the Sanskrit College.

May it be hoped that, under Pandit Nilamani's Principalship the Sanskrit College will regain some of its old glory, which is about to pass away. The writer asks this question because these are strange times, and he has not yet forgotten the days when the Consent Bill was discussed.



BANGAVANI,  
Jan. 19th, 1896.

20. A correspondent of the same paper writes as follows:—

Appointment of text-books for  
high class English schools.

Complaints in connection with the selection of text-books for use in the schools of this country have been heard for a long time past. But the gravity of these complaints has been increased by the recent action of the authorities in this matter. The duty of selecting text-books for Government aided high class English schools was so long left in the hands of the Secretaries and other authorities of those schools, and this duty they performed to the best of their ability and in a manner beneficial to the interests of the pupils. The arrangement was, of course, inconvenient in one respect, namely, it placed boys seeking transfer from one school to another at some disadvantage on the ground that the text-books in the new school might not always be the same as those which they had been reading in the old school. This was, however, only a small disadvantage. The recent action of the Inspectors of Schools in issuing lists of text-books to be used in all schools under their jurisdiction has, indeed, removed this disadvantage, but they have shown such utter want of judgment in the selection of the books, that it is only the teachers and the pupils concerned who are at all likely to realise it to its fullest extent. For the leading men in the country are all busy with politics and seem to have no time to attend to the danger which threatens the rising generation of their countrymen in the shape of bad text-books.

The members of the Text-Book Committee seem to have an impression that boys in this country are all intelligent men like themselves. It is this impression that is the parent of considerable mischief. A multiplicity of text-books, selection of unsuitable books, and the hard and fast rule that so much of a book must be read in the year; these are the three principal causes of the strain and harassment to which school-boys of tender age are subjected at the present time. As regards multiplicity, is it not an unbearable burden to place upon very young children to require them to read so many as four books, namely, "Swasthyaraksha," "Dharapath," "Subhankari" and a book on history? It is, of course, desirable that these subjects should be taught in the lower classes of schools, but the boys for whom these have been prescribed are of too tender an age to be able to read them with ease or advantage. The lower English Reader is not a bad text-book, but it is not a suitable text-book to fix for the sixth class of High English Schools. Is a book written in involved English and containing words of indefinite signification fit to be placed in the hands of boys of nine or ten years of age? Again, is Murray's English Grammar, which appears stiff even to the boys of the Entrance class, a fit text-book for little boys? The boys who were last year in the fifth class, and have been promoted this year to the fourth, had no history to read last year, but this year they are required to read the Musalman period of R. C. Dutt's History of India in English. Now, it has been calculated that if on every history day the pupils can hurry over three or four pages of the book, then only can they expect to finish the prescribed portion within the allotted time. The writer, in conclusion, asks the authorities of the Education Department either to reduce the number of pages of every text-book which they have appointed to be read in every class of high class English schools, or to empower the authorities of those schools to appoint only so much of a book for a year as the boys can, in their opinion, read and master with ease and profit.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 19th, 1896.

21. Babu Dwarkanath Ganguly writes in the *Sanjivani* of the 19th January as follows:—

Appointment of text-books for  
Entrance schools.

The article which appeared in the issue of the *Sanjivani* for the 12th January last (Weekly Report for 19th January, paragraph 18), regarding the appointment of text-books for Entrance schools by Dr. Martin and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukharji, Bahadur, lost much of its importance by reason of the personal attacks which it contained in its concluding paragraph. The writer of the article says: "Whatever may be the causes which influence Dr. Martin in the selection of text-books, self-interest is not one of them. But self-interest largely determines the selection of text-books by Radhika Babu." One fails to see, however, the logic from which this conclusion has been arrived at. It is said that Radhika Babu has selected books written by himself, his relatives, and his subordinates in the Education Department. The correspondent has not seen either Dr. Martin's



or Radhika Babu's list. But as Dr. Martin has no school books written by himself, it is certain that he cannot be guilty of self-seeking. But how is one to know that he has not appointed any text-books written by any of his relatives or office subordinates? It is said that among the books he has selected are books written by Sir Roper Lethbridge and books published by English publishers. And who can say that he has no connection, pecuniary or other, with Sir Roper and any of the publishers? Radhika Babu being a native, it is easy to find out who his relatives are, but it is not so easy to obtain similar information in regard to Dr. Martin. Moreover, Dr. Martin was the first to go against the Government resolution leaving the selection of books for the Entrance schools in the hands of their Managers, and it is known that Sir Roper Lethbridge visited India shortly before Dr. Martin's list was published. If one were to adopt the line of reasoning taken up by the writer of the article, one might safely say that it was at the instance of Sir Roper that Dr. Martin made the departure.

The point to be next considered is to what extent motives of self-interest may have influenced Radhika Babu in the selection of books written by himself and his friends and relatives. In this respect Radhika Babu's first offence is that he has included in his list his own "Sawasthyaraksha" and "Bangalar Itihas" (History of Bengal) by his late lamented brother, Rajkrishna Mukharji. The correspondent has read these two books several times, and he can confidently say that there are not two other books in the Bengali language on the respective subjects which can hold their own against these two. The correspondent has not read either Radhika Babu's Poetical Class Book No. II, or the Lower English Reader compiled jointly by Isan Babu and Radhika Babu's son, and cannot, therefore, say anything in regard to them. But as regards these two books, too, Radhika Babu cannot be blamed so long as it is not proved that he has selected them to the neglect of other books of superior merit. In this connection the correspondent cannot but commend the action of Radhika Babu in giving a portion of the large profits which English book-sellers and publishers used to make in India to the natives of the country. And, so far, Radhika Babu's action is more justifiable than Dr. Martin's. Instead, however, of quarrelling in this way, one's time would be more profitably employed in getting the educational authorities not to appoint any text-book for more than two consecutive years, and in this way to give a chance to every good book. It is idle to object to books written by educational officers and their relatives being appointed as text-books when there is no prohibition, and it is very right that there is none against such officers and their relatives writing school books. Under these circumstances, an objection of this kind can only be valid if it is proved that such a text-book has been appointed in preference to a better book by an outsider or that a book written by an educational officer or by a relative of his has enjoyed a long monopoly.

The correspondent cannot say what book by Babu Dinanath Sen has been referred to by the writer of the article. If he refers to Dina Babu's "Bangalar Bhugol Bibaran" (Geography of Bengal), all that can be said is that there being no other book in Bengali on the same subject, Radhika Babu has done nothing wrong by selecting it. For a similar reason, the correspondent could not blame Dina Babu if he were to select Radhika Babu's "Svasthyaraksha" for his circle.

Nothing has been more improper for the writer of the article than to say that a certain book has been selected by Radhika Babu with the object of shutting the mouth of a certain critic, and to insinuate that because in the case of a certain book he has mentioned at the foot of his list that it is procurable, among other places, in the Sanskrit Press Depository, that he has a pecuniary connection with that firm of publishers. It is true that in this latter respect Radhika Babu's action is one that does not look well, but instances of such advertisement are not rare. The correspondent knows for certain that Radhika Babu has no connection with the depository.

It has been a rather delicate work for the correspondent to write this defence of Radhika Babu, because in the present year and in the year before last, he received favours at Radhika Babu's hands. But he would have written



this defence all the more gladly and willingly if he had any differences with Radhika Babu, as he in fact had some years ago.

SARASWAT PATRA,  
Jan. 19th, 1895.

22. The *Saraswat Patra* of the 19th January is sorry at Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna's coming retirement from the service, and wishes him a long, long life. He is giving up work, but work will not give him up. It will, indeed, be difficult for him to turn his mind away from the cause of Sanskrit learning and the condition of its professors.

SULABH DAINIK,  
Jan. 24th, 1895.

23. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 24th January says that Babu Nilamani Mukerji having been appointed Principal of the Sanskrit College, the post of Senior Sanskrit Professor in the Presidency College was offered to Pandit Haraprasad Sastri. But as he is said to have declined the offer with thanks, it is proposed to appoint Babu Rajendra Nath Sastri to the post. There can be no question as to Rajendra Babu's fitness and ability.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

CHARU MIHIR,  
Jan. 15th, 1895.

24. The *Charu Mihir* of the 15th January has the following on the subject of village sanitation:—

Village sanitation.

Considering that the majority of the people in the villages are, in consequence of their poverty, forced to live on one meal, half-a-meal, and bad innutritious food every day of their lives, a supply of good drinking-water to them or the spread of sanitary knowledge among them, as proposed by the Medical Congress, is not likely to do them much good. That the poverty of the people stands in the way of the improvement of their health is a fact which has been lost sight of both by the Medical Congress and by the Belvedere Conference. As regards the supply of pure drinking-water to the villages, it is in the power of the District Boards to remove the want, and no expensive schemes are needed for the purpose. The re-excavation of old tanks being less expensive than the excavation of new ones, the Boards should undertake the re-excavation work where the owners of the tanks proposed to be re-excavated are willing to forego their right to such tanks for the benefit of the public. But when they re-excavate a tank, they should bear it in mind not to make hard and fast rules prohibiting the public from using it for bathing and other purposes, for such rules will be unnecessary, for the present at least, in places where people habitually use dirty water, even for drinking purposes. Again, in many villages the quarrels among the co-owners of a tank stand in the way of its re-excavation or of the jungle on its sides being cleared, and the Boards should interfere in such cases in the interest of the public. When the water of a tank becomes foul by leaves of trees falling into it, the Magistrate or the District Board should call on its owner to clear it of all impurities. As regards drainage schemes, before undertaking them, Government and the District Boards should enquire whether such schemes will, if carried out, interfere with the natural drainage of the country, and ask the Civil Surgeon and the District Engineer to submit reports on the subject. When malaria breaks out in a place, the authorities should enquire whether the outbreak is due to the obstruction of natural drainage, and take steps accordingly.

SANSODHINI,  
Jan. 18th, 1895.

25. The *Sansodhini* of the 18th January sees no necessity for entertaining the services of a highly-paid lady doctor at the expense of the Chittagong District Board. The work of giving medical advice to female patients can be performed, as it has been hitherto, by male doctors. A lady doctor is, no doubt, useful in cases of delivery; but for that purpose the Board has at its disposal the services of a midwife, who was trained at its expense in the Calcutta Medical School.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 18th, 1895.

22. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* of the 18th January calls attention to the necessity of constructing a road between the villages Simla and Gopalpur in the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district.

Wanted a road in the Mymensingh district.



27. The *Bangavasi* of the 19th January says that since the time when the road-cess commenced to be levied, not a single pice has been spent on the construction or repair of roads in Simla within the jurisdiction of the Gopalpur thana in the Tangail sub-division of the Mymensingh district. It is absolutely necessary that a road should be constructed from this village to Gopalpur, to which place the villagers have to come every day for the transaction of all their ordinary business. The proposed road, should not only connect Gopalpur with Simla, but also form a means of communication between the latter village and the sub-divisional head-quarters. The want of such a road causes inconvenience not only to the villagers, but also to school and police Sub-Inspectors.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 19th, 1895.

(h)—General.

28. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 21st January says that the decision of Government to supply only the daily English newspapers with the Administration Report of the Lower Provinces, which has been just issued, shows what a liberal-hearted and large-minded man the present Lieutenant-Governor is.

SULABH DAINIK,  
Jan. 21st, 1895.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

29. *Al Punch* of the 27th December prays that the Government of Bengal will elect either Maulvi Khuda Baksh Khan Bahadur, Pleader, Bankipore Judge's Court, or Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur, Vakil of the High Court, to succeed Maulvi Fuzl Imam Khan Bahadur as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. If merit is to be judged simply by acquirements and smartness, the latter must be pronounced to be the more meritorious man.

AL PUNCH,  
Dec. 27th, 1894.

30. The *Bankura Darpan* of the 15th January makes the following suggestions in connection with the proposed amendment of the Civil Procedure Code:—

BANKURA DARPAN,  
Jan. 15th, 1895.

1. In many suits in which *ex parte* decrees are given, and the judgment-debtors' properties are sold in execution of the decrees, the judgment-debtors come forward after such sales and object that they had no timely notice either of the institution of the suits or of the execution of the decrees. To meet this objection a provision should be made for informing the panchayet or the headman of the village in which the defendant resides, of the issue of the summons, and for posting up a copy of the notice of sale in a conspicuous place like the village pathsala.

2. Section 59 of the Code requires the plaintiff to submit with his plaint a list of the documents upon which he intends to rely in support of his case; and the Court is not bound to accept any other document as evidence. But this provision causes inconvenience, and a provision should be made giving the plaintiff the right to put in any other document after supplying the opposite party with a copy thereof at least one week before its submission in Court. There should also be some provision as regards the time when the defendant in a suit should submit in Court the documents on which he intends to rely.

3. The provisions of section 383 ought to be extended so as to empower the Court to issue commissions in the cases, in addition to those mentioned in the section, in which it deems proper to issue them.

4. The provisions of section 464 should be extended to idiots and deaf-mutes.

5. The existing provision of the law requiring an objection under section 560 of the Code to be made within thirty days after notice of appeal is received causes a little inconvenience to the party who makes the objection. Instead, therefore, of this limit of thirty days, it should be provided that an objection under the aforesaid section should be made within such time as the Court may appoint in this behalf, on sufficient reason being shown why the respondent could not attend at the time of the hearing of the appeal.



SARACHAR,  
Jan. 16th, 1895.

Mr. R. C. Dutt's appointment to  
the Bengal Council.

31. The *Sahachar* of the 16th January approves of Mr. R. C. Dutt's appointment to the Bengal Legislative Council.

SARACHAR.

32. The same paper refers to the Viceroy's opinion that all the members of his Council are bound to support the views of the Secretary of State, and makes the following observations:—

The position of the Imperial  
Legislative Council.

Though the writer greatly respects the Viceroy, still his sense of duty compels him to say that His Excellency has erred in expressing himself in the way he has done. A perusal of the Indian Councils Act has led the writer to the conclusion that the Secretary of State cannot exercise full control over the Indian Legislative Council. He can indeed disallow an Act passed by the Viceregal Council, but he cannot make that Council pass Acts at his pleasure. None of the members of the Viceroy's Council fully approved of the imposition of an excise duty on Indian cotton-goods, and the Act imposing the excise was passed simply because they found that they had no other alternative left than endorsing the views of the Secretary of State on the subject. A pitiful exhibition like that which the members made of themselves on this occasion was seldom seen before. The public now see that the Government of India is a puppet in the hands of the Secretary of State, and nothing can be a more deplorable state of things than this. The troubles of Government are owing to its financial difficulties, and it can put an end to these difficulties by setting itself right earnestly about the work of reducing expenditure. As friendly relations have been established with Russia, Government can easily reduce its military expenditure. Again, having regard to the poverty-stricken condition of the people, it is its duty to reduce the expenditure on public works. These works are no doubt required for sanitation and other purposes, but people who starve cannot possibly appreciate them. The exodus to the hills should be abandoned either for good or for a time. Lord Lansdowne gave compensation allowances to fat-bellied English officials by snatching the bread from the mouths of the poor Indians, and justice and fair play require that these allowances should be discontinued. The large subsidy which is being annually given to the Amir of Afghanistan is also a fit item for retrenchment. And the Secretary of State's Council, which serves no useful purpose whatever, should be abolished. This last suggestion is, of course, addressed to Parliament and not to the Government of India.

DARUSSALTANAT  
AND URDU GUIDE,  
Jan. 17th, 1895.

33. The *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 17th January recommends Fuzulhahai Visram's re-election to a membership of the Viceregal Council, and says that among Muhammadans he is the only person who is able to discuss every subject that may come up before the Council. As for Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein, there is no doubt about his fitness for the office, and he has already twice served in that capacity with satisfaction. But the growth of commerce in India in recent years requires a representative in the Council who can thoroughly understand commercial questions, and this qualification will be found only in Fuzulhahai. However, Lord Elgin can select either of them. But will His Excellency fulfil the promise which was given by his predecessor that two seats in the Council will be reserved for Muhammadans?

Muhammadans in the Viceregal  
Council.

34. The *Hitavadi* of the 18th January says that though on a first reading the Bill to amend sections 366 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not appear objectionable, any one reading the Bill a second time carefully, will see that it contains matter which cannot be allowed to pass without objection.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 18th, 1895.

The proposed amendment of sec-  
tions 366 and 371 of the Code of  
Criminal Procedure.

It is true the provisions of the Bill, if carried, may expedite the business of the Criminal Courts, but compared with the serious objections to which it gives rise, the advantage likely to be gained will be of no importance whatever. The Bill provides for the judgment in criminal cases to be written in full after the sentence has been passed, forgetting that such a course will deprive the Judge of the only opportunity he has of thoroughly weighing and analysing the evidence before passing a sentence, and the accused of the safeguard he has that a thorough and critical consideration of his case will be made. Under the



proposed practice the Judge will not also be able to rectify any error of judgment he may have committed in arriving at the sentence he has passed.

35. The same paper has once more got an opportunity of praising the Lieutenant-Governor, and this time it is for the appointment of Mr. R. C. Dutt to the seat in the Bengal Council vacated by Mr. Allen. The writer heartily thanks His Honour for his present action, and is glad to say that the whole country rejoices at the selection.

36. The same paper says that it has become absolutely necessary to agitate for an amendment of the Copyright Act, and to bring all copyright offenders to justice. The Act has become a pest to writers of books.

37. The *Sudhakar* of the 18th January cannot approve of the proposal to appoint Mr. Carnduff as Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, in supersession of the claims of Mr. Wigley, the present Assistant Secretary in the same department. Mr. Carnduff is a Civilian of only ten years' standing, and beyond serving for a short time as Registrar in the High Court, possesses no experience of the work which he will be called upon to perform in his new capacity. On the other hand Mr. Wigley has served in his present post with efficiency for a long time. If the post, however, is not given to Mr. Wigley, let it be filled by a barrister chosen from the local bar, or brought out from England. Even a junior barrister in England, having experience in drafting, will not certainly look down upon the post of the Deputy Secretary, carrying as it does a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month and good prospects.

38. The *Bangavasi* of the 19th January does not feel inclined to believe the rumour that Sir Charles Elliott is bent on passing the Sanitary Drainage Bill. It was only the other day, and in the presence of His Honour, that the Viceroy laid down the principle that in this country no sanitary measure ought to be introduced without the consent of the people. His Honour is also aware that, according to the Viceroy, the principal duty of a public officer consists in carrying out the mandates of his superiors. It is believed, therefore, that knowing, as he does, the views of his superior on the subject, and the fact that the majority of the people are opposed to the Bill, Sir Charles Elliott will not insist on passing it. His Honour should desist, if for no other reason, at least for the sake of the obligation which he is under to show the respect which is due to the opinion of the Viceroy, his official superior.

39. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 20th January has the following:—  
The position of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Secretary of State can, it is true, exercise authority over the Viceroy, but that authority should not be exercised at every step. If the Secretary of State is to give directions in all matters, where is the need of maintaining a Viceroy on an annual salary of Rs. 2,40,000, with allowances amounting to Rs. 1,20,000, as well as five Councillors for that Viceroy on an annual salary of 60 or 70 thousand rupees each? If no measure is to be introduced except those that have been previously approved of by the Secretary of State, where is the need of maintaining a Council composed of official and non-official members? If it be the function of the Secretary of State to direct in all matters, why does he give directions in those matters alone in which British interest is involved and not in every matter? Does the Secretary of State who is paid by India, exist only to take care of British interests? Why should the Government of India be required to do the bidding of the Home Government in the matter of the import duties alone? Why again, should the Cantonments Bill alone be drafted according to the directions of the Secretary of State and not all Civil and Criminal enactments?

As all Secretaries of State seek to promote British interests, conscientious Viceroys and Councillors are put to great trouble and inconvenience. In 1875, Lord Northbrook could not be totally blind to the interests of India in the matter of the imposition of the cotton duties. This greatly offended Lord Salisbury, the then Secretary of State, who wrote to Lord Northbrook angrily

HITAVADI.  
Jan. 18th, 1895.

HITAVADI.

SUDHAKAR,  
Jan. 18th, 1895.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 19th, 1895.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 20th, 1895.



to obtain his sanction by telegram before introducing any measure which he might consider urgently needful.

To this Lord Northbrook replied that since 1859 no previous sanction had been obtained to the enactment of any measure, and that though Sir Charles Wood had vetoed an Act passed by the Indian Legislative Council, he had never directed that the sanction of the Secretary of State should be received before any Act providing for the levy of duties on goods was passed. The responsibility for such fiscal measures, therefore, urged Lord Northbrook, lay clearly with the Government of India. In that despatch, Lord Northbrook emphatically observed that it was open to the Secretary of State to veto any Act passed by his (Lord Northbrook's) Government of which he might disapprove, but that his Government would always do that which it thought best, and never do at the bidding of the Home Government anything which it felt to be wrong. Lord Northbrook resigned his office after this quarrel. He was a rich man and did not care at all for his salary. He used to spend in India his own private income, and it is said that he forgot to draw his salary. Why should he put up with such insulting treatment from the Secretary of State?

Why does Lord Elgin put up with such treatment? He is not a poor man. Even if he be poor, he should not put up with insult? Not to speak of money, noble-minded men prefer even death to dishonour. The Viceroy has also justice on his side. In the interests of justice as well as self-respect Lord Elgin should resign his office rather than obey an unjust and unrighteous order of the Secretary of State.

Every Viceroy ought to show the same unflinching devotion to duty and to the cause of justice which Lord Northbrook showed. If every Viceroy had been as conscientious as Lord Northbrook, Lord Elgin would not have been placed in such a dilemma in connection with the passing of the Tariff Bill, and would not have been compelled to become a partaker in unrighteousness. But there is time yet for Lord Elgin to vindicate his character. What he could not do in connection with the Tariff Bill he can yet do in connection with the Cantonments Bill. This Bill has been drafted in England and confers no powers on the Government of India to interfere in any way with its working. And yet this Bill, which is injurious to India and is disapproved by all members of the Imperial Legislative Council as well as by all Indians, must be passed in the Imperial Legislative Council. There could not be a grosser insult, and no Government or Legislative Council in any country could be subjected to such humiliation. Even the Legislative Council of Egypt possesses more freedom.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Jan. 22nd, 1895.

40. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika* of the 22nd January has the following on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill:—

The Criminal Procedure Code  
Amendment Bill.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has rightly objected to the provision in the Bill empowering village Mandals to prevent the disposal of dead bodies in cases of accidental death. As the Mandals will, under the proposed law, be appointed by the police, it will be very improper to entrust them with this power. According to the Chamber of Commerce, Honorary Magistrates should in such cases take the necessary steps after consulting the stipendiary Magistrates. And if any change in the law on the subject be needed at all, it should be on the line suggested by the Chamber. Another provision in the Bill making absentee zamindars and talukdars responsible for raiyats in their estates, is also open to objection and has been justly taken exception to by the Chamber. Many of the European planters have zamindaris, talukdaris and ijardaris of their own, and the Chamber has to look to their interest. The Chamber also possesses mufassal experience, and its objection to this provision ought to carry weight with Government.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

UCHIT VAKTA,  
Jan. 12th, 1895

41. The *Uchit Vakta* of the 12th January says that according to a Gujrati paper the Gaekwar of Baroda, in his interview with the Secretary of State, expressed a desire to place his eldest son on his throne, as his own lingering illness had rendered his constitution quite unfit to bear the heat of the Indian climate. The Secretary of State, however, replied that the Raja had no power



to chose a successor to the throne; that it was Government with whom rested the power of selection.

The Gaekwar on hearing this fainted and remained senseless for a few minutes. The British Government being the paramount power in India, may enthrone or dethrone any native princes it likes. But the Secretary of State should not prematurely form a bad opinion of the Jubraj of Baroda.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

42. Mr. Khalil Ahmud, B.A., writing in the *Darussaltanat and Urdu Guide* of the 10th January says that since the Hindu work of medicine, the *Sanhita*, prohibits the eating of beef in certain diseases, it is clear that beef was an article of food among the ancient Hindus. The author of the same work recommends beef as very nutritious food for pregnant women. In some medical works written in the Middle Ages, beef soup is specially recommended for people recovering from general debility.

The *Vedas* themselves sanction the eating of the flesh of cows, and they enumerate in detail the different seasons in which cattle should be slaughtered for food. In the *Brahmana* of the *Yajurveda* a full description is given of the ceremonies which had to be performed before a cow was slaughtered for food.

The *Taittiriya Brahmana* affirms that beef is an article of food, and says that in a certain ceremony a large number of cattle must be sacrificed, especially 17 humpless bulls of five years of age and a good many calves under three years.

The description of another ceremony, given in the *Grihya Sutra*, certainly leads one to believe that beef was lawful food among the ancient Hindus.

43. The *Banganivasi* of the 11th January has the following:—

The Norton affair in the Congress.

A very trifling incident threatens to develop itself into a vast and tremendous affair. "The extreme of everything is bad." It is not certainly well that Mr. Norton-Muller or the Norton-Brahmo incident should be permitted to assume such extraordinarily large dimensions and become the subject of comment all over the world. The Brahmos went to the Congress avowedly for the purpose of deliberating on the question of India's welfare, and they have come back after inaugurating a *daladali* movement. They went to reap delicious fruits, but they have returned sowing poison seeds, about which no one can tell what they will bring forth and when. The Brahmo delegates left the Congress. But beyond creating a public scandal, their secession has done no injury to that movement. Their action must have nevertheless led those noble-minded foreigners, who of their own free will seek the welfare of the poor and helpless Indians and freely spend their money for the attainment of that object, to form a very low opinion of the good sense and intelligence of the Indian people generally, and of the people of Bombay in particular. They must have thought that the latter have no sense of self-respect, and do not seek their own welfare, and, what is more, quite gratuitously create for themselves unpleasant and embarrassing situations; and in their eagerness to make the image of a god, make out the image of a monkey. This is really very shameful. Why should there be in the midst of a political discussion references to matters domestic, social, or religious? It may be that Mr. Norton is an adulterer, but the society to which he belongs has not yet cast him out. He has married again, and is not therefore an offender according to the rules of his society. Now different communities have different codes of social customs and observances, and a foreigner or stranger has certainly no right to criticise the institutions and usages of a society of which he is not a member. Now, social usages are as nothing compared with matters religious. The Musalman, for instance, is a beef-eater; the Yavan is an abomination to the Hindu, and the Hindu is a kafir in the eyes of a Musalman. Now, the Hindu and Musalman members of the Congress might as well have raised objections like these based on their respective religions. But then sincerity and hypocrisy are wholly different things. Are there not many people who are guilty of the particular offence with which Mr. Norton now stands charged, or even

DARUSSALTANAT  
AND URDU GUIDE,  
Jan. 10th, 1895.

BANGANIVASI,  
Jan. 11th, 1895.



of some more heinous offence? It is probable that if a search had been instituted among the members of the Congress, many people would have been found in Mr. Norton's predicament, and if a demand had been successfully made for their expulsion from the Congress, not a few "reserved seats" would have been rendered vacant. The ways of the world are really passing strange. Men are blind to their own shortcomings and expatiate on the faults of others. Who does not know and who has not come across instances of ante-marital maternity, parading of chastity in the small hours of the morning, *billet deaux*, free promenading in broad daylight, free love in native as well as foreign climes; conventional "shame" in day time, the lover's photo under the pillow, scented anonymous letters, the *kokila's* egg in the crow's nests, an abyss of infirmity at night and a mountain of valour in daytime? How unfortunate we must be that we should find it necessary to recognise these exoties as branches of the mighty tree, as members of the Congress.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 16th, 1895

44. The *Sahachar* of the 16th January refers to the establishment at Calcutta of a branch of the National Health Society of England, and observes as follows:—

Dr. Hart's movements

Over rupees ten thousand have been already subscribed for the branch, and if the Lieutenant-Governor likes he can procure much larger sums for it. If the work of the branch is properly done, the people of India will, no doubt, in future, derive much benefit from it in sanitary matters. It may be open to doubt, as Mr. Hart says, whether an improved drainage and the drinking of boiled water are the only means of preventing malaria, but there is absolutely no doubt that they are the principal means for gaining that object. The malaria which is now raging in this country is not due to one or two causes, but to a multiplicity of causes. By discovering these causes and the means for their removal, the new society can save innumerable lives in this country. The writer fully approves of the object which Mr. Hart has in view, but fears that the poverty of the people will stand in the way of his success. His proposal to circulate sanitary primers written in the vernacular is no doubt good, but the mere circulation of such primers without any attempt to give effect to the teachings therein contained will do no good. For the same reason, the introduction by Government of sanitary primers as text-books in pathshalas will serve no useful purpose. The methods advocated in these primers can be given effect to only by the joint efforts of Government and the rich men of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Hart is thanked and asked to direct the new society to ascertain the sanitary needs of different parts of the country.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 18th, 1895.

45. The *Hitavadi* of the 18th January has the following:—

The cause of the discontent of the Indian people.

Popular discontent would not increase if those who are entrusted with the administration of the country remembered in their actions what they owed to their own position, to the self-respect of their countrymen, and to the majesty of their sovereign, and if, accordingly, they did not by their actions widen the road for the commission of injustice and oppression. Everybody connected with the administration should remember that the people want no favour or partiality at the hands of their rulers, but expect a fair government and administration of justice, and that the actions of their rulers should be in keeping with their promises. But these expectations of the people are going to be disappointed in consequence of the actions of certain officials who have made it their aim and object to disappoint them, and who have already, as a matter of fact, by their selfishness, love of power, and high-handed conduct, considerably undermined the foundations on which popular expectations rest.

Hitherto the people have been able to rely on the words of their rulers. Though this reliance is not yet wholly gone, it is, thanks to the actions of the officials referred to above, on the fair way of entirely passing away. For have not the authorities acted deceitfully with the people in regard to giving them employment in the public service? Did not Lord Lytton himself admit that "Government had deceived the natives at every step?" It may be fairly asked if conduct like this has been worthy of the rulers of a country, and if the people of that country can expect to enjoy peace, in which the subjects cannot rely upon the words of their rulers, and in which the



rulers, in consequence, do not enjoy the confidence of their subjects. Can such a people hope to enjoy happiness and comfort?

The authorities in India have not only been guilty of breaking the promises given by them to the subject people, but have also greatly worried them by following a policy of setting class against class. It will be difficult for anybody to deny that it is the authorities themselves who have kindled the fire of dissension between Hindus and Musalmans throughout the empire. At any rate, this is the conviction which has taken firm possession of every mind, though everybody may not say so openly. In Bengal, again, the authorities are responsible for the impression which has gained ground that all those officials who oppress the people obtain promotion in the service. How can it be expected that the people will remain loyal under such a *régime*? The wrong actions of one official bring discredit on the good name of a hundred others; and there are unfortunately a good many Phillipses, Radices and Beatson Bells in India. The present ruler of Bengal, too, gives the greatest possible encouragement to the high-handed conduct of such officials.

The writer then refers to the case of Mr. Warde-Jones, and observes as follows:—If Messrs. Phillips, Radice, Beatson Bell and officers like them had been punished, people would not have heard so much of official oppression. But instead of punishing such officials, the authorities encourage them in their high-handedness, and the result is that the people are growing more and more discontented, for the patience of even the Indian people can wear away, as even the stone wears away under constant dripping.

The charge must be repeated that certain officials are doing their best to undermine the people's confidence in, and sincere attachment to, the British Government. It is these officials who are the enemies of Government, and the authorities should remember that if the loyal, patriotic and simple hearted people of India ever lose their loyalty to British rule, the calamity will be owing to the fault of these officials alone and of none others.

46. The *Sulabh Dainik* of the 24th January says that in this year's Administration Report the name of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is not to be found in the list of English newspapers, and asks who is responsible for this unfair treatment publicly dealt out to a paper like the *Patrika* in the reign of Sir Charles Elliott? Is it not necessary to know the secret of this matter?

SULABH DAINIK  
Jan. 24th, 1895.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 26th January 1895.*



